Fig. 149 *Russula emetica*
Basidiospores oval to globose, hyaline, amyloid, 7 - 12 × 5 - 8μm, spinose and delicately reticulate on surface.

Fig. 150 *Scopulariopsis brevicaulis*
Conidia hyaline, in chains, globose to subglobose, with a distinct truncate base, and sometimes a pointed apex, becoming rough in age, 5 - 8 × 5 - 7μm; solitary aleuriospores occasionally formed in place of a chain of conidia, smooth or rough 7 - 9 × 6 - 8μm.

Fig. 151 *Penicillium viridicatum*
Conidia subsphaeroidal to ellipsoidal, 2. 2 - 4. 0μm, smooth, thin walled, borne in defined columns.

Fig. 152 and 153 *Penicillium* sp.
Conidia ellipsoidal, smooth to finely roughened, 2. 0 - 3. 4 × 1. 6 - 2. 4μm, borne in tangled, disordered chains.

Fig. 154 *Aspergillus minimus*
Conidia oval, smooth, hyaline, about 2μm in diam..

Fig. 155 *Coccodiella arundinariae*
Ascospores arranged biseriately, (14. 5-)16. 5 - 22. 5 × 4 - 5μm, fusiform-ellipsoidal to cylindrick-ellipsoidal, often slightly curved (with one lateral face ± flat), thin- and smooth-walled, hyaline, aseptate, without a gelatinous sheath.

Fig. 156 *Mortierella elongata*
Sporangiospores (5-)10 - 16(-10) × 5 - 8(-9. 5)μm, ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid or somewhat reniform, smooth, hyaline.

Fig. 157 *Fusarium dlamini*
Microconidia 0 (-1) septate, ovoid/ellipsoid/allantoid, 5 - 18 × 1. 5 - 3μm.

Fig. 158 *Ceratocystis fimbriata*
Ascospores elliptical with a gelatinous sheath forming a brim, giving a hat-shaped appearance, hyaline, non-septate, smooth, 4. 5 - 8 × 2. 5 - 5. 5μm.

Fig. 159 *Pyricularia oryzae Cav.*
Conidia sympodulospores, pyriform to obclavate, tapering towards the apex, subspherical at the base, usually two septa, rarely 1 - 3 septa, hyaline to pale olivaceous, smooth, 14 - 40 × 6 - 13μm, with protruding hilum.

Fig. 160 *Chaetoconis polygoni*
Conidia 20 - 25 × 3. 5 - 4μm (excluding apical cell); appendage 13 - 17μm long.

Fig. 161 *Pseudomassaria islandica*
Ascospores ellipsoid, ends rounded, straight to inequilateral, 1-septate in the lower third, constricted, the upper cell wider and longer than the lower cell, biseriate at the lower part, yellowish, 15 - 25 × 7 - 11μm.

Fig. 162 and 163 *Fusarium dlamini*
Microconidia 0 (-1) septate, of two forms: a). ovoid/ellipsoid/allantoid, 5 - 18 × 1. 5 - 3μm and b). pyriform/globose, 4 - 10 × 3 - 7μm.

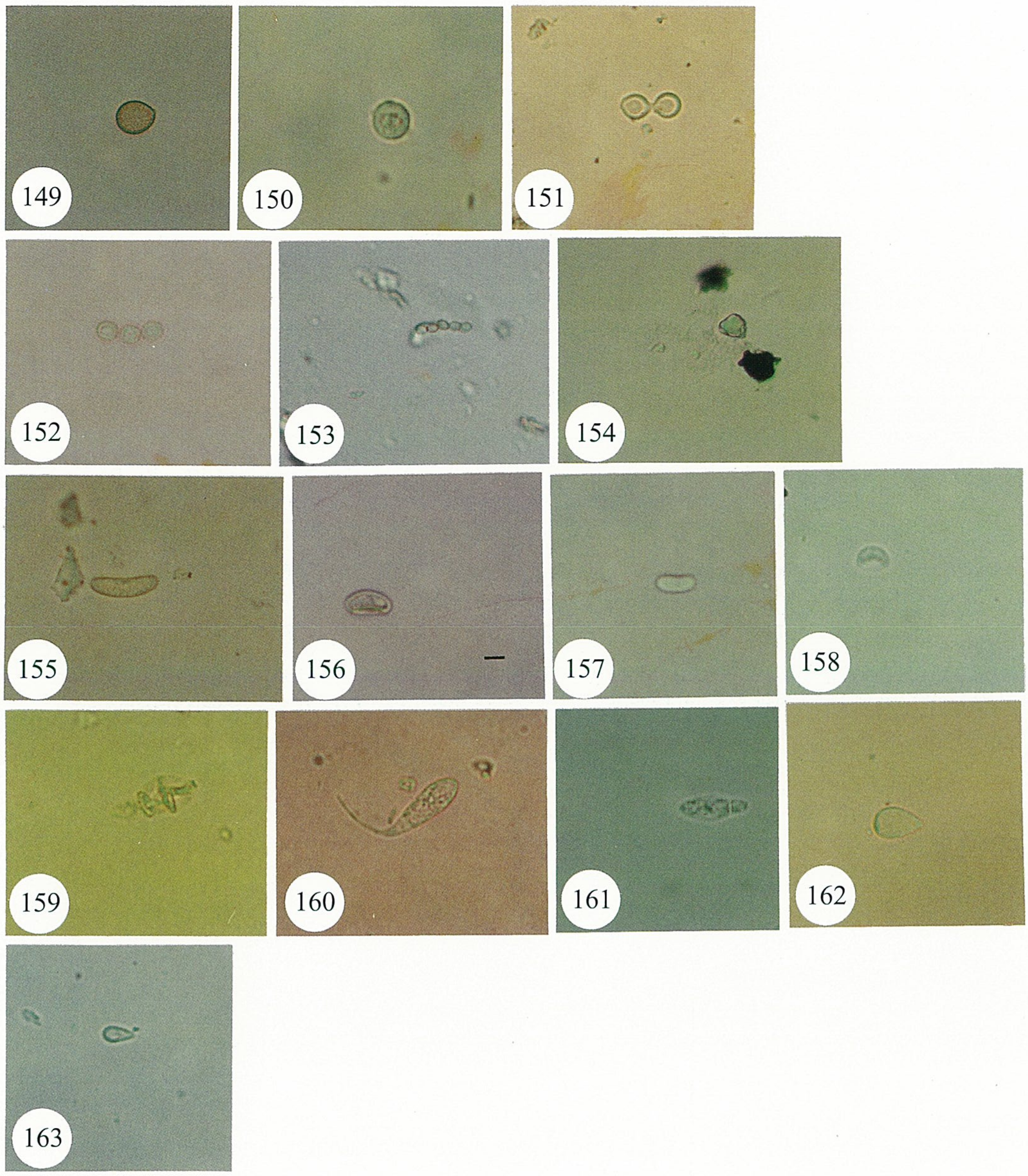
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Fig. 164 *Peronospora digitalids*
Spores: colorless to light gray, ellipsoid to ovoid, broadly tapered towards the base, sometimes with a small pedicel, non-papillate, (23-)29(-35) × (15-)20(-27)μm, thin-walled, germination in water to give hyphae.

Fig. 165 *Albugo bliti*
Conidia catenate, globose to obovate, hyaline, 16 × 16μm.

Fig. 166 *Phaeotrichoconis* sp.
Conidia solitary, dry, acropleurogenous, obclavate, rostrate, transversely septate, body of conidium golden brown, fairly thick-walled, smooth, with a large dark brown scar at the base; beak long, narrow, hyaline or very pale brown, thin-walled.

Fig. 167 *Sporidesmium* sp.
Conidia several-celled, apical, single, brown, obclavate to long, fusoid.
*Exserohilum* sp.
Conidia fusiform, cylindrical or obclavate, straight to curved, compartimented with pseudosepta, brown, with a protuberant hilum at the base.
*Setosphaeria* sp.
Conidia cylindrical, straight to slightly curved, smooth often with a dark thick septum separating the end cells, 50 - 180(240) × 9 - 13μm, with a distinctly protruding basal hilum. Germination is bipolar.

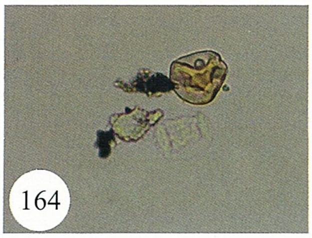
Fig. 168 *Cercospora nicotianae*
Conidia hyaline, 6 - 10 septate, 50 - 200 × 3 - 4. 5μm.
*Ramulispora* sp.
Conidia hyaline, filiform, septate, with short lateral branches, produced in gelatinous material.

Fig. 169 *Phaeoisariopsis* sp.
Conidia solitary, dry, acropleurogenous, simple, obclavate or cylindrical, pale olive, olivaceous brown or brown, smooth or verruculose, mostly with 3 or more transverse septa.

Fig. 170 *Corynesporella* sp.
Conidia solitary or catenate, acrogenous, simple, cylindrical to obclavate, rather pale olivaceous brown smooth, pseudoseptate.

Fig. 171 *Janetia synnematosa*
Conidia solitary, dry, 9 - 22 distoseptate often with reduced cell lumen, smooth, obclavate rostrate, pale brown to brown, gradually tapered towards an obtuse paler apex, base truncate and darkened, 80 - 115 ×10 - 12. 5μm.

Fig. 172 *Corynespora* sp.
Conidia solitary or catenate, dry acrogenous, simple, obclavate in most species, cylindrical in a few, subhyaline, pale to dark brown or olivaceous brown or straw-colored, septate or pseudoseptate, smooth in most species, verrucose in only a few.
*Corynesporella* sp.
Conidia solitary or catenate, acrogenous, simple, cylindrical to obclavate, rather pale olivaceous brown, smooth, pseudoseptate.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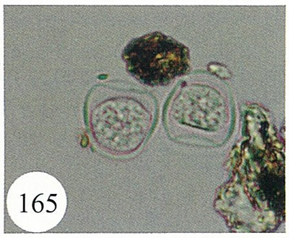
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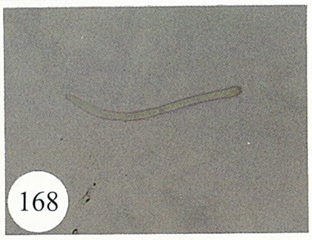
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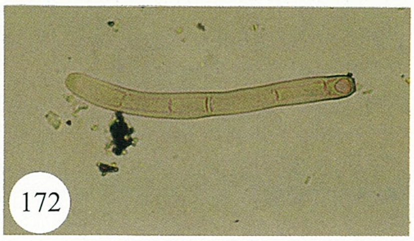
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Fig. 173 *Drechslera* sp.
Conidia dark, several-celled, cylindrical, germinating from any or all cells.
*Sporidesmium* sp.
Conidia several-celled, apical, single, brown, obclavate to long, fusoid.

Fig. 174 *Catenosubulispora honiaraensis*
Conidia catenate, apical to lateral, single to multiple branched, variable in longitude, flexuous, filiform, up to 135μm long and 4. 5μm wide, filiform and 1 - 1. 5μm wide at superior part, up to 10-septate, constricted at septa, pale brown and hyaline, hyaline at superior part.

Fig. 175 *Phaeoisariopsis* sp.
Conidia solitary, dry, acropleurogenous, simple, obclavate or cylindrical pale olive, olivaceous brown or brown, smooth or verruculose, mostly with 3 or more transverse septa.

Fig. 176 *Torula herbarum*
Conidia straight or slightly curved, more or less cylindrical, rounded at the ends, pale olive to brown, verruculose or finely echinulate, 3 - 10-(mostly 4 - 5)septate, constricted at the septa, 20 - 70(29) × 5 - 9(7)μm.

Fig. 177 *Sporidesmium eupatoriicola*
Conidia obclavate, conico-truncate at the base, dark brown, smooth, 14 - 31 septate, 60 - 195μm long, 8 - 11μm thick in the broadest part, 4 - 6μm at apex and base; septa averaging 6. 2μm apart.

Fig. 178 *Drechslera* sp.
Conidia (porospores) dark, several-celled, cylindrical, germinating from any or all cells.

Fig. 179 *Sirosporium sesseae*
Conidia straight or flexuous, cylindrical to clavate, 2 - 11 septate, usually verrucose, mid pale brown or olivaceous brown, 48 - 105μm long, 8 - 12μm thick in the broadest part. Scar 2 - 4μm.

Fig. 180 *Pseudocercospora zambiensis*
Conidia dry, blackish brown in mass, holoblastic, medium brown, thick-walled,verruculose, cylindrical or somewhat wider in the middle, straight or slightly curved, 6 - 11 euseptate, septa prominent, not constricted at the septa, eguttulate, apex obtuse, abruptly tapered to a truncate base and the basal cell paler and thinner walled, 65 - 98 × 9 - 10μm.

Fig. 181 *Sporidesmium gelatinosum*
Conidia obclavate, conico-truncate at the base, 2 - 4μm wide, becoming attenuate in superior part, 2 - 3μm wide at apex, 4 - 7-septate, 48 - 76 × 11 - 14μm, pale fuscous or fuscous, dark fuscous at the base, with a hyaline and gelatinous drop at apex.

Fig. 182 *Stemphylium botryosum*
Conidia oblong rounded at the ends, broadly ellipsoid or subspherical, with usually 3 transverse and 1 - 3 longitudinal septa, constricted at the median transverse septum, pale to dark brown or olivaceous brown, minutely verruculose or echinulate, 27 - 42 × 24 - 30μm.

Fig. 183 *Drechslera fugax*
Conidia straight, sometimes almost cylindrical but usually thickest at or just below the middle and tapering moderately towards the ends, subhyaline to golden brown with 4 - 8 (occasionally up to 10) pseudosepta, 50 - 170 × 14 - 24 (mostly 60 - 90 × 18 - 20)μm.

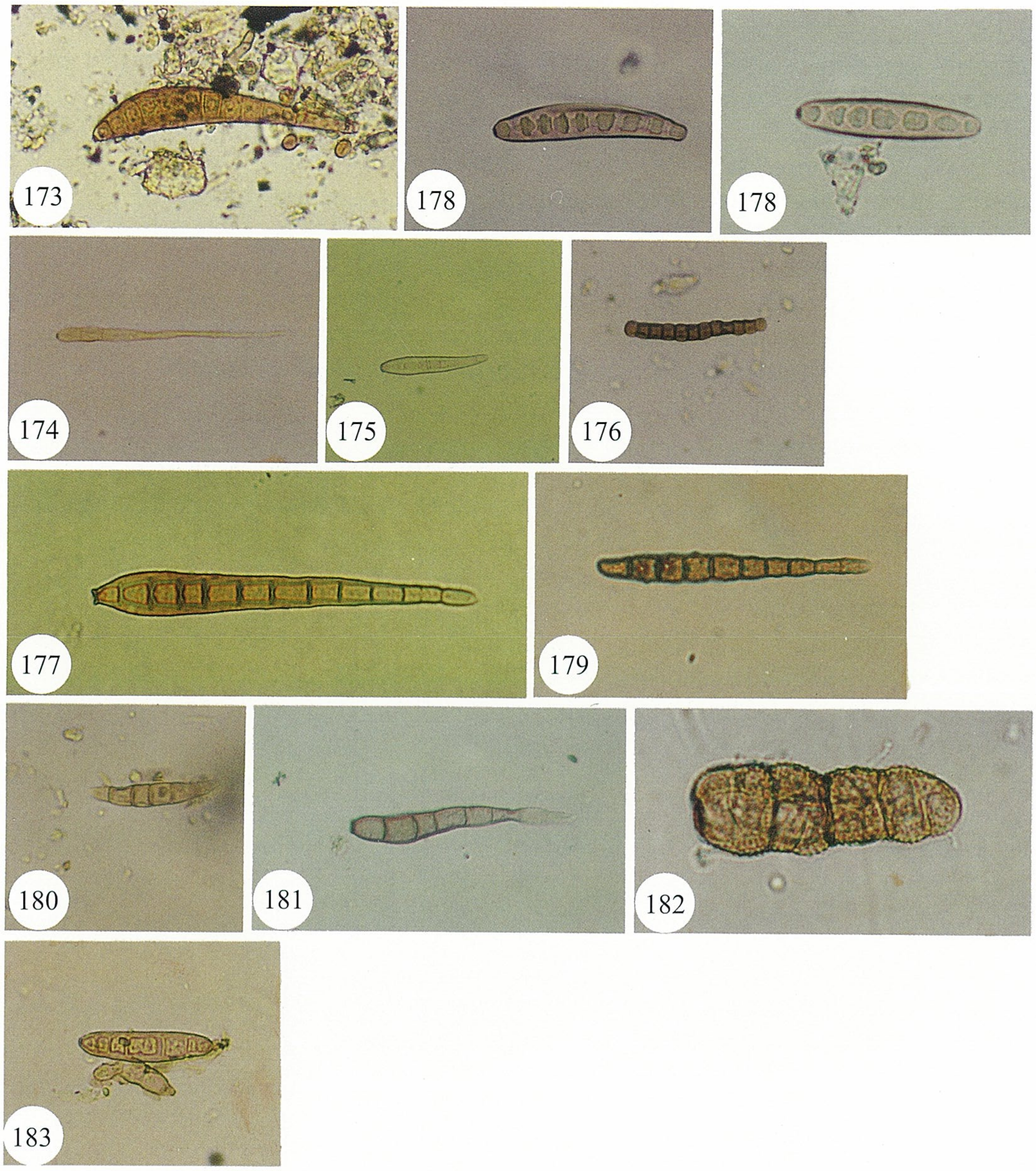
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Fig. 184 *Chaetosphaeria fusispora*
Ascospores long elliptical or fusoid, ends obtuse, 1 - 3 transverse septate, hyaline, at first then becoming pale yellowish-brown to brown.

Fig. 185 *Meliola ngerechiana*
Ascospores dark brown, smooth, 4-septate, ellipsoid, constricted, obtuse, 50 - 57 × 17 - 23μm.

Fig. 186 *Leptosphaeria* sp.
Ascospores phragmosporous, fusiform, cylindric or clavate, often constricted at median septum, supramedian cell often broader than others, yellowish to brown, smooth or rarely echinulate, often with terminal globose appendages, sometimes covered by gelatinous sheath.

Fig. 187 *Alternaria* sp.
Conidia catenate or solitary, dry, typically ovoid or obclavate, often rostrate, pale or mid olivaceous brown, or brown, smooth or verrucose, with transverse and frequently also oblique or longitudinal septa.

Fig. 188 *Drechslera coicis*
Conidia straight or occasionally slightly curved, broadly ellipsoidal to obclavate, pale to mid golden brown, smooth, with usually 4 - 5 pseudosepta, 40 - 64(56)μm long, 17 - 23(20)μm thick in the broadest part; hilum 3 - 5μm wide.

Fig. 189 . *Acarocybella* sp.
Conidia solitary, dry, straight or curved, obclavate, rostrate, brown, smooth, with numerous transverse septa.

Fig. 190 and 192 *Deightoniella fimbristylidis*
Conidia cylindrical or doliiform, 5-septate, brown; both ends cells truncate, pale brown, on *Fimbristlis*; Formosa(47 - 75 × 15 - 22)μm.

Fig. 191 *Sporidesmium macrurum*
Conidia 3 - 5-septate, 30 - 60 × 9 - 12μm, brownish black in the lower part, paler towards the apex, subhyaline in the apical part.

Fig. 193 and 194 *Stemphylium* sp.
Conidia (porospores) dark, with cross and longitudinal septa, variable in shape, frequently globose, broadly ellipsoid, or ovoid, often constricted at major septum.

Fig. 195 *Murogenella* sp.
Conidia(aleuriospores) single, terminal, dark, several-celled, ovoid to elliptical; conidia are murogenous(originating as expansions of the entire conidiophre tip).

Fig. 196 *Sporidesmium* sp.
Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenous, simple, straight, curved or occasionally sigmoid, cylindrical, fusiform, obclavate, obpyriform or obturbinate, sometimes rostrate subhyaline, straw-colored or dark brown, olivaceous brown or reddish brown, smooth or verruculose, transversely septate or pseudoseptate.

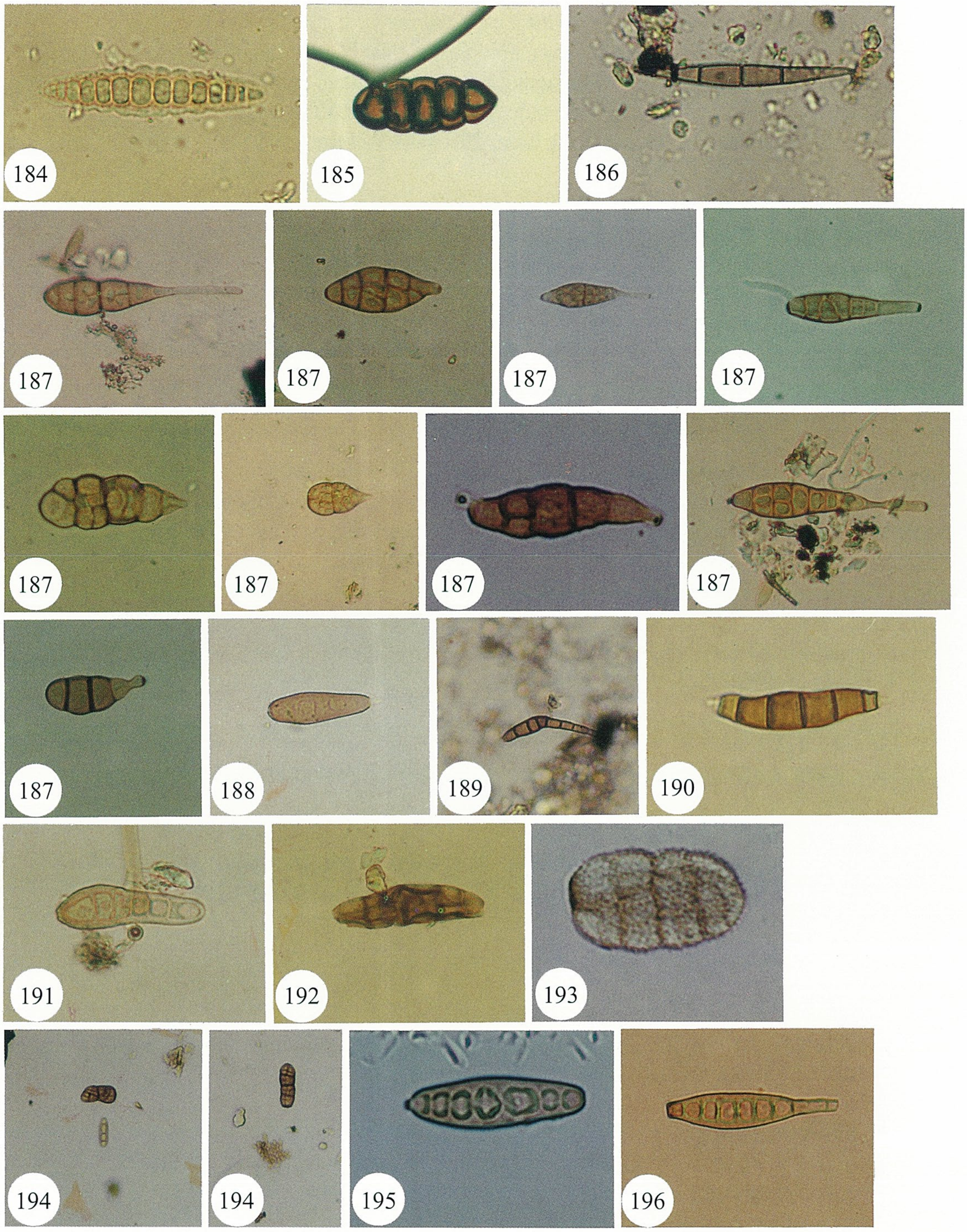
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Fig. 197 *Pseudocercospora combretacearum* var. *minima*
Conidia dry, pale olivaceous brown in mass, holoblastic, pale brown, thin-walled, verruculose, long fusiform, straight, gently curved to sigmoid, 8 - 13 euseptate, constricted to irregular at the septa and with some prominent and some indistinct, variably guttulate, gradually tapered to an obtuse apex, abruptly tapered to a truncate base, 29 - 48 × 5 - 6μm.

Fig. 198 *Bactridium* sp.
Conidia apical, single, hyaline or containing yellow pigment, several-celled, very large, cylindrical to long-ellipsoid.

Fig. 199 *Dictyodesmium prunorum*
Conidia straight or slightly curved, fusiform, markedly tapered towards the rostrate apex and the truncate base, muriform with 8 - 12 primary transverse distosepta and many secondary longitudinal or oblique distosepta, hyaline to pale brown, 37. 5 - 56. 5 × 12. 5 - 17μm.

Fig. 200 *Alternaria dennisii*
Conidia solitary on leaves but often catenate in culture, straight or slightly curved cylindrical to obclavate, pale brown or brown, smooth, 20 - 70(47)μm long, 7 - 11(8. 4)μm thick in the broadest part, with 3 - 12 transverse and 0 - 3 longitudinal septa.

Fig. 201 *Curvularia* sp.
Conidia (porospores) dark, end cells lighter, 3- to 5- celled, more or less fusiform, typically bent, with one of the central cells enlarged.

Fig. 202 *Spiropes* sp.
Conidia solitary, 2- to several-celled, variable but often obclavate, pale to dark brown.

Fig. 203, 204 and 205 *Drechslera ravenelii*
Conidia straight or rarely slightly curved, more or less oblong, rounded at the ends or ellipsoidal but frequently tapering slightly towards the base, pale to mid golden brown, smooth, 1 - 6-(usually 3 - 4-)pseudoseptate, 30 - 80(most commonly 50 - 70)μm long, 13 - 19(mostly 16 - 18) μm thick in the broadest part; hilum 2 - 3μm wide.

Fig. 206 *Corynespora smithii*
Conidia solitary or in short chains, subhyaline to golden brown with a dark brown hilum, 70 - 140μm long, 12 - 19μm thick, 6 - 9μm wide at the scar.

Fig. 207 *Drechslera phlei*
Conidia solitary or catenate, straight or slightly flexuous, obclavate, broadest at the second cell from the base and tapering to a narrow apex, pale to mid straw-colored, smooth, usually 4 - 6-pseudoseptate, sometimes up to 240μm long but most frequently 50 - 90μm, 12 - 17(commonly 14 - 16)μm thick in the broadest part; hilum 2 - 4μm wide.

Fig. 208 *Stemphylium* sp.
Conidia (porospores) dark, with cross and longitudinal septa, variable in shape, frequently globose, broadly ellipsoid, or ovoid, often constricted at major septum.

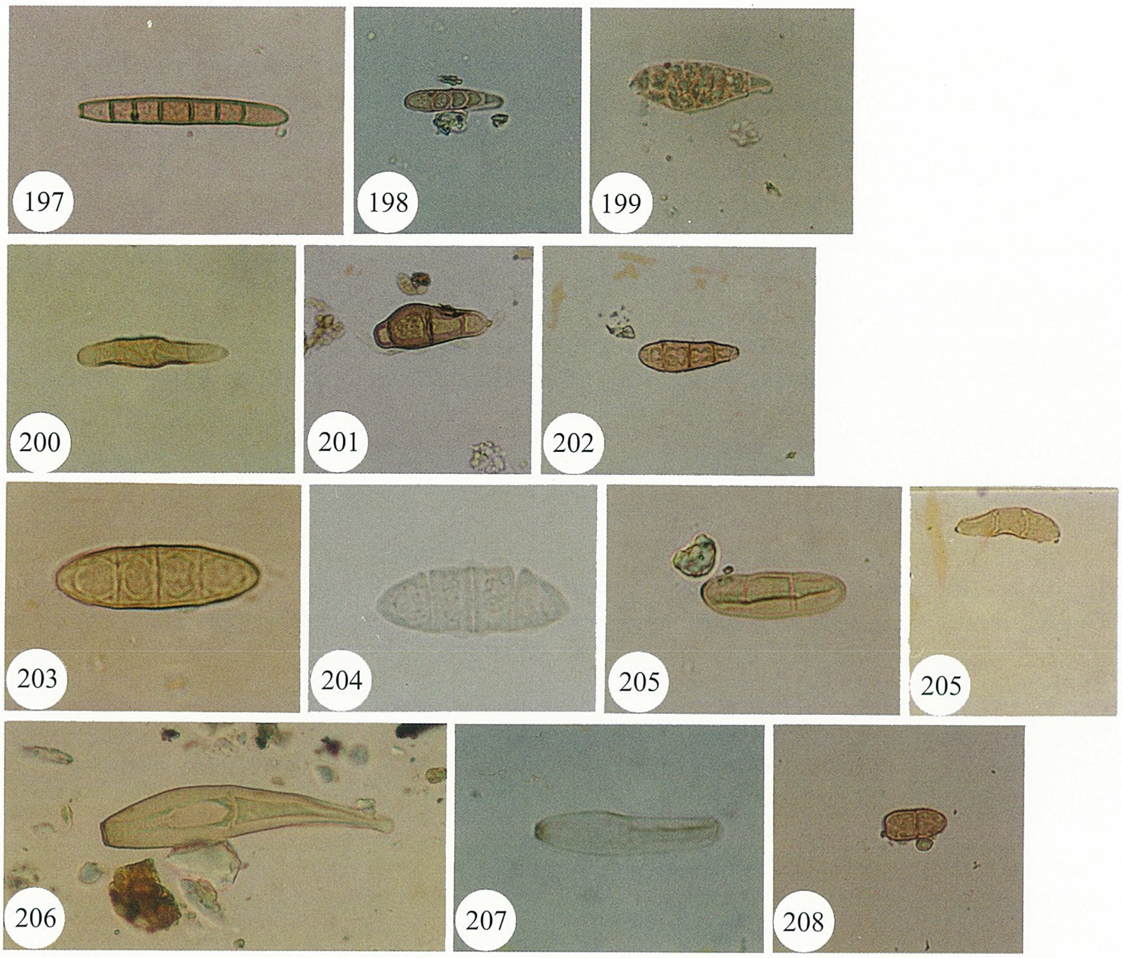
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Fig. 209 *Exosporium catenulatum*
Conidia often in short chains, cylindrical rounded at the apex, 1 - 2 pseudoseptate, pale straw colored, smooth, with 1 or 2 dark scars, 10 - 22μm long, 4. 5 - 5. 5μm thick.

*E. occidentale*
Conidia fusiform to obclavate, 3 - 7 septate, 30 - 48μm long, 8 - 10μm thick in the broadest part, median cells mid to dark brown, verruculose, basal cell mid brown, apical cell pale, smooth; with a prominent dark scar at the base.

Fig. 210 and 212 *Pleospora* sp.
Ascospores dictyosporous, ellipsoidal, oblong to clavate, overlapping in ascus, smooth or verrucose, yellow-brown to dark brown, sometimes with a gelatinous sheath.

Fig. 211 *Rhopographus filicinus*
Ascospores elliptic-cylindric, 28 - 36 × 7 - 8μm, usually slightly curved, 3 - 7-septate, brown, on fern.

Fig. 213 *Deightoniella fimbristylidis*
Conidia brown, truncate at both ends, 5 septa or pseudosepta, cylindrical or doliiform, on *Fimbristylis.*

Fig. 214 *Tomasellia dispersa*
Ascospores fusiform, 25 - 35 × 5 - 6μm, ends acute, slightly curved, hyaline, 1-septum at middle, guttulate, surrounded by gelatinous sheath, up to 5 - 10μm thick at middle,

Fig. 215 and 216 *Leptosphaeria dolioloides*
Ascospores narrowly fusiform, 33 - 55μm long, with from 6 - 11 cross walls, the fourth cell from the top distinctly wider than the rest, about 5μm wide, yellowish throughout.

Fig. 217 *Pseudocercospora combretacearum* var. *minima*
Conidia pale brown, thin walled, verruculose, long fusiform, straight, 8 - 13 euseptate, variably guttulate, gradually tapered to an obtuse apex, abruptly tapered to a truncate base, 29 - 48 × 5 -6μm.

Fig. 218 *Torula herbarum*
Conidia straight or slightly curved, more o less cylindrical, rounded at the ends, pale olive to brown, verruculose or finely echinulate, 3 - 10-(mostly 4 - 5-)septate, constricted at the septa, 20 - 70(29) × 5 - 9(7)μm.

Fig. 219 *Pseudospiropes* sp.
Conidia solitary, dry, acropleurogenous, simple fusiform, navicular or obclavate, olivaceous, or golden brown, smooth, transversely pseudoseptate or septate.

Fig. 220 *Stemphylium vesicarium*
Conidia oblong rounded at the ends or broadly ellipsoidal, pale to mid brown or oliverceous brown, verrucose, with up to 6 transverse and several longitudinal septa, often constricted at the 3 major transverse septa, 20 - 50 × 15 - 26μm.

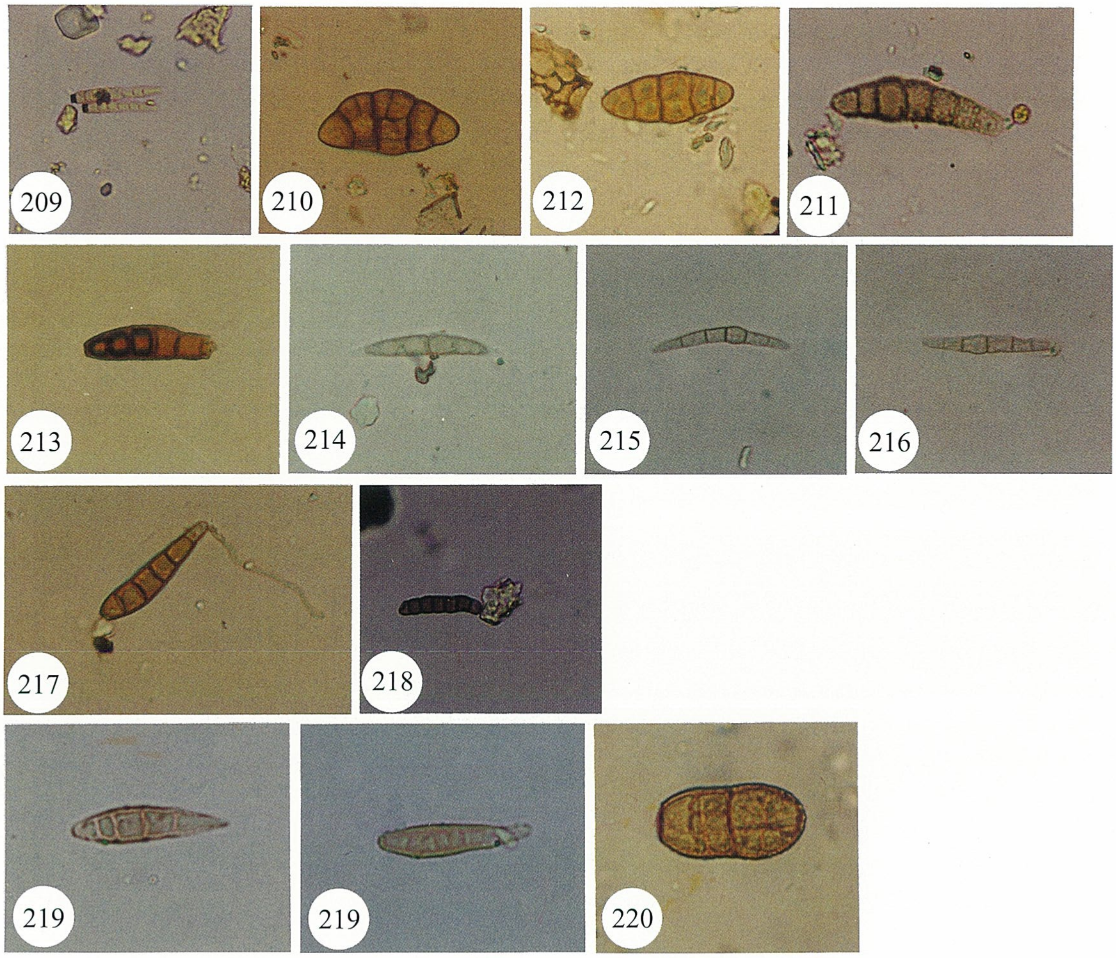
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Fig. 221 *Sirosporium antenniforme*
Conidia straight, slightly curved or flexuous, mostly obclavate and smooth, pale to mid brown, with 1 - 18 transverse and frequently numerous longitudinal and oblique septa, usually constricted at the septa, 10 - 96(47)μm long, 5 - 14(8. 4)μm thick in the broadest part, tapering to 3 - 6μm near the apex, hilum almost always protruding, peg-like, 1 - 2μm thick.

Fig. 222 *Stemphylium* sp.
Conidia (porospores) dark, with cross and longitudinal septa, variable in shape, frequently globose, broadly ellipsoid, or ovoid, often constricted at major septum.

Fig. 223 *Thyronectria* sp.
Ascospores ellipsoidal to oblong, straight or curved, dictyosporous, usually constricted at the septa, hyaline, but becoming yellowish or light brown, smooth, 30 - 7μm.

Fig. 224 *Phaeosphaeria herpotrichoides*
Ascospores subfusiform, 22 - 42 × 4 - 6μm, 6 - 10-septate, mostly 7-septate, usually the thired cell from the top enlarged, yellowish.

Fig. 225 *Drechslera avenae*
Conidia straight, cylindrical, rounded at the ends, subhyaline to straw-colored, smooth, 1 - 10-(commonly 4 - 6-)pseudoseptate, frequently with constriction, 70 - 160(mostly 90 - 120) × 16 - 23(mostly 19 - 21)μm; hilum 3 - 7μm wide. There are no secondary conidiophores or conidia.

Fig. 226, 229 and 230 *Curvularia* sp.
Conidia (porospores) dark, end cells lighter, 3- to 5- celled, more or less fusiform, typically bent, usually with one of central cells enlarged.

Fig. 227 *Perisporium vulgare*
Ascospores irregularly arranged, elliptic-cylindric, 24 - 38 × 5 - 7μm, 3-septate, strongly constricted at each septum and easily fracturing into unicellular segments, dark brown to nearly black.
*Sporormiella minima*
Ascospores 3-septate, 28 - 32 × 5 - 6μm, middle cells doliiform, end cells rather longer, fragmenting, sheath soon disappearing.

Fig. 228 *Leptosphaeria* sp.
Ascospores usually somewhat fusiform, with from two to many cross septa, usually yellowish to yellowish brown.

Fig. 231 *Cercospora* sp.
Conidia hyaline or gray, long, cylindrical to filiform, several-celled.

Fig. 232 *Cladosporium echinulatum*
Conidia solitary or in short chains, straight or slightly curved, oblong or cylindrical, rounded at the ends, pale or mid pale brown or olivaceous brown, distinctly and densely echinulate, 1 - 5-(commonly 2 - 4-)septate, 25 - 55 × 8 - 17(mostly 40 - 50 × 12 - 15)μm.

Fig. 233 *Cladosporium* state of *Mycosphaella macrospora*
Conidia usually solitary, straight or slightly curved, oblong or cylindrical, rounded at the ends, pale to mid brown or olivaceous brown, distinctly and densely echinulate, 1 - 4-(commonly 2 - 3-)septate, often slightly constricted at the septa, 35 - 70 × 13 - 25(commonly 40 - 60 × 17 - 22)μm.

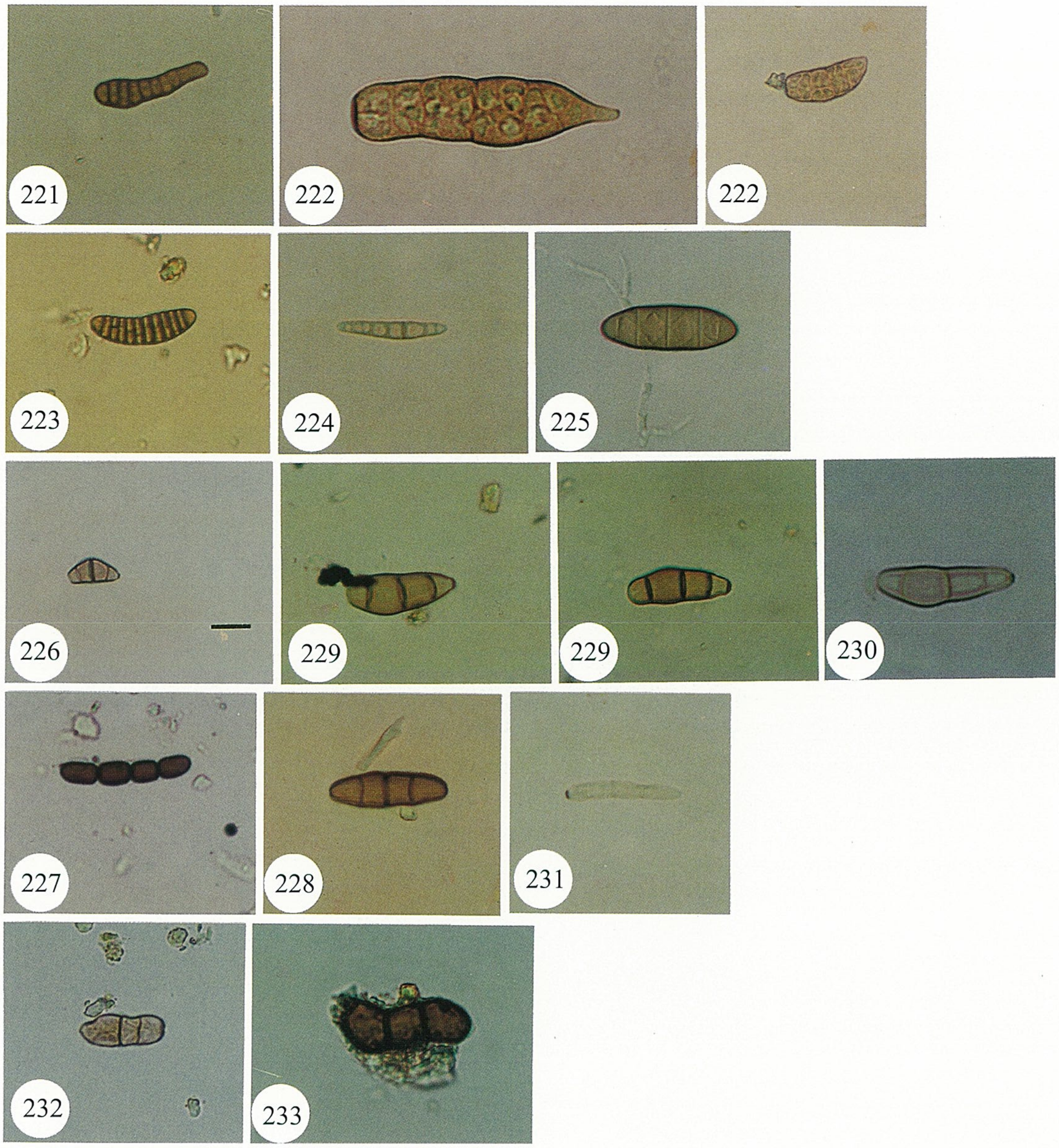
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Fig. 234 *Delitschia palmietensis*
Ascospores 30 - 35 × 9 - 11μm, fusiform, dark brown, 1-septate, strongly constricted at the septum, forming part-spores on some, surrounded by a thin mucilaginous sheath.

Fig. 235 *Cladosporium* sp.
Conidia (blastophores) dark, 1- or 2-celled, variable in shape and size, ovoid to cylindrical and irregular, some typically lemon-shaped; often in simple or branched acropetalous chains.

Fig. 236 *Ustulina deusta*
Ascospores fusiform, with one side somewhat flattend, 28 - 34 × 7 - 10μm,black.

Fig. 237 *Corynespora* sp.
Conidia obclavate or cylindrical, subhyaline, pale to dark brown or olivaceous, smooth or verrucose, base truncate.

Fig. 238 *Leptosphaeria ogilviensis*
Ascospores biseriate, fusiform, 30 - 38 × 7. 5 - 4. 5μm, 5-septate, constricted at the median septum, third cell from the top slightly enlarged, yellowish-brown.

Fig. 239 *Alternaria alternata*
Conidia formed in long, often branched chained, obclavate, obpyriform, ovoid or ellipsoidal, often with a short conical or cylindrical beak, sometimes up to but not more than one third the length of the conidium, pale to mid golden brown, smooth or verruculose, with up to 8 transverse and usually several longitudinal or oblique septa, overall length 20 - 63(37)μm, 9 - 18 (13)μm thick in the broadest part; beak pale, 2 - 5μm thick.

Fig. 240 *Spegazzinia deightonii*
Conidia 8-celled, 26 × 18μm, pale to dark brown, smooth or with short spines, constricted at the septa.

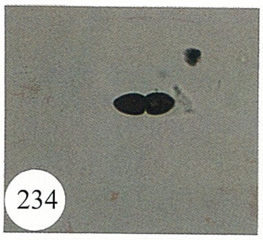
Fig. 241 *Alternaria* sp.
Conidia catenate or solitary, dry, typically ovoid or obclavate, often rostrate, pale or mid olivaceous brown, or brown, smooth or verrucose, with transverse and frequently also oblique or longitudinal septa.

Fig. 242 *Thyronectria* sp.
Ascospores ellipsoidal to oblong, straight or curved, dictyosporous, usually constricted at the septa, hyaline, but becoming yellowish or light brown, smooth, 30 - 7μm.

Fig. 243 *Syncephalastrum racemosum*
Sporangiospores uniseriate, globose or ovoid, 3 - 6μm in diameter, verruculose, pale brown,

Fig. 244 *Dualomyces bambucicola*
Conidia straight or curved, rostrate, 1 - 7-septate, smooth, pale greyish brown to greyish brown, 15. 7 - 51. 2 × 3. 0 - 4. 2μm.

Fig. 245 and 248 *Fusarium* sp.
Conidia (phialospores) hyaline, variable, principally of two kinds, often held in small moist heads; macroconidia several-celled, slightly curved or bent at the pointed ends, typically canoe-shaped; microconidia 1-celled, ovoid or oblong, borne singly or in chains; some conidia intermediate, 2- or 3-celled, oblong or slightly curved.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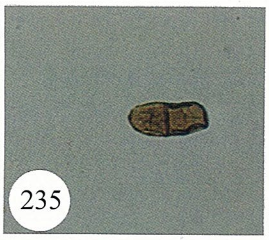
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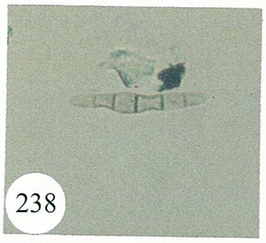
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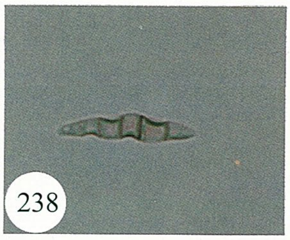
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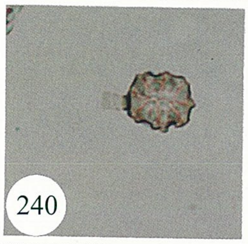
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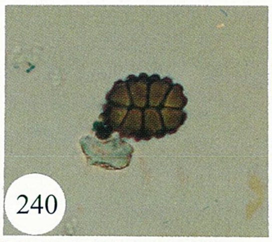
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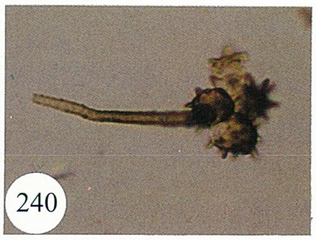
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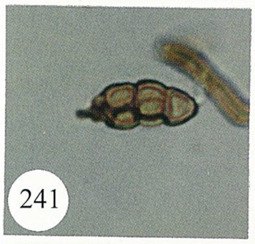
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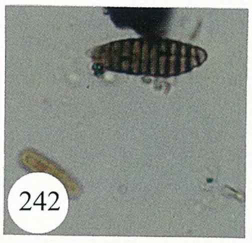
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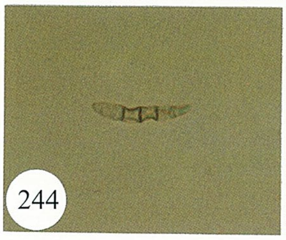
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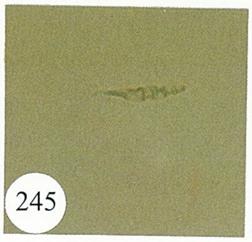
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Fig. 246 *Pseudocercospora ixorae*
Conidia straight or mildly curved, cylindrical or longer ones filiform, subhyaline, apex narrowly conical to rounded, base truncate, 4 - 8-septate, 20 - 70 × 2 - 3. 5μm.

Fig. 247 *Leptosphaeria luctuosa*
Ascospores with 5-septate, 28 - 36 × 5. 5 - 6. 5μm.

Fig. 249 *Acrodictys fuliginosa*
Conidia obovoid to clavate, dark brown except for the paler basal cell, smooth, with dark transverse septa and several longitudinal septa, 21 - 26μm long 12 - 16μm thick in the broadest part, 2 - 4μm wide at the base.

Fig. 250 and 252 *Thyronectria pseudotrichia*
Ascospores ellipsoidal to oblong, straight or curved, dictyosporous, usually constricted at the septa, hyaline, but becoming yellowish or light brown, smooth, obliquely uniseriate in the ascus, in some species budding to form ascoconidia inside the ascus.

Fig. 251 and 255 *Pleospora* sp.
Ascospores dictyosporous, ellipsoidal, oblong to clavate, overlapping in ascus, smooth or verrucose, yellow-brown to dark brown, sometimes with a gelatinous sheath.

Fig. 253 *Dermatodothis symploci*
Ascospores fusiform, inequilateral, pale brown, 24 - 29 × 5 - 8μm, 5-septate, constricted at the median septum, occasionally with one longitudinal septum in the third cell from the top.

Fig. 254 *Gloniopsis curvata*
Ascospores dictyosporous, fusiform, oblong or ellipsoid to cylindrical, hyaline or sometimes yellowish, 18 × 8. 5μm, often with a thin gelatinous sheath.

Fig. 256 *Torula* sp.
Conidia (porospores, blastospores) 1- to several- celled, cells rounded, dark, in acropetalous chains.

Fig. 257, 258 and 264 *Curvularia* sp.
Conidia (porospores) dark, end cells lighter, 3- to 5-celled, more or less fusiform, typically bent, with one of the central cells enlarged.

Fig. 259 *Spadicoides xylogena*
Conidia ellipsoidal, rounded at the base, 3-septate, mid-pale to dark brown or reddish brown.

Fig. 260 *Pyricularia* sp.
Conidia solitary, dry, acropleurogenous, simple, obpyriform, obturbinate or obclavate, hyaline to pale olivaceous brown, smooth, 1 - 3-(mostly 2-)septate; hilum often protuberant.

Fig. 261 *Sporidesmium macrurum*
Conidia 3 - 5 septate, 30 - 60 × 9 - 12μm, brownish black in the lower part, paler towards the apex, subhyaline in the apical part.

Fig. 262 *Sonderhenia eucalytorum* (Sexual stage: *Mycosphaerella swartii*)
Conidia ellipsoid to cylindrical, straight or bent, brown, 3-distoseptate, not constricted, verruculose, apex obtuse, base truncate with marginal frill, 25 - 49 × 5 - 10μm.

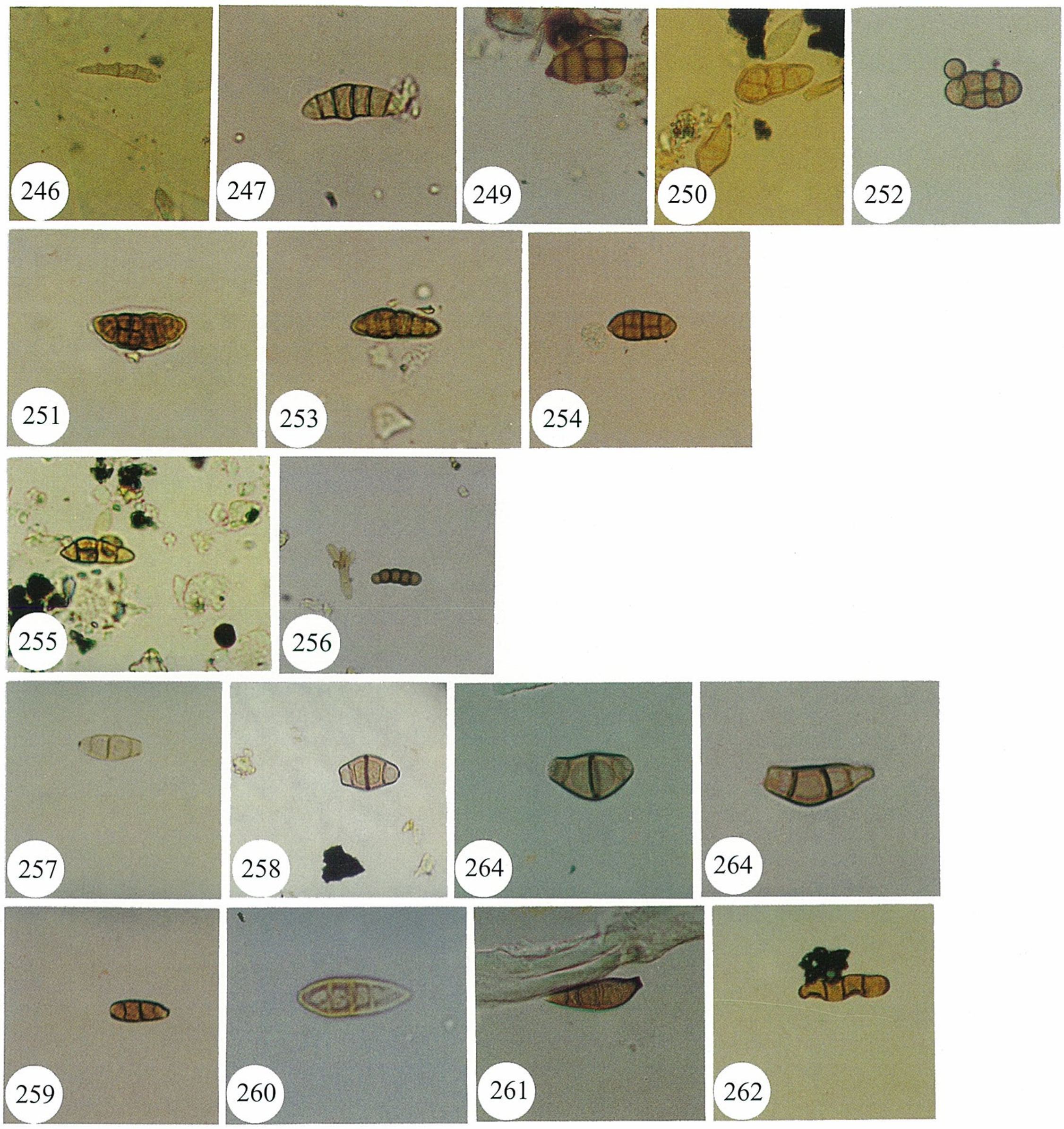
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Fig. 263 *Thyrostromella myriana*
Conidia with usually 3 transverse and 1 or more longitudinal or oblique septa, 20 - 30 × 12 - 19μm.

Fig. 265 *Curvularia deightonii*
Conidia with a distinctly protuberant hilum, sigmoid, 4 celled, central cell dark brown, 23 × 10μm.

Fig. 266 *Dendryphiella comosum*
Conidia almost cylindrical but usually somewhat thicker in the center, rounded or flattened at the base, 1 - 7-septate, often slightly constricted at the septa, pale to mid brown, minutely verruculose, 10 - 50 × 5 - 8μm thick.

Fig. 267 *Dendryphiella vinosa*
Conidia porosporous, cylindric with rounded ends, 17 - 30 × 5 - 8μm, (0-) 3 (-5)-septate, light brown, rough-walled, forming simple or branched chains.

Fig. 268 *Cladosporium* state of *Mcosphaerella dianthi*
Conidia solitary or in short chains, straight or slightly curved, oblong or cylindrical, rounded at the ends, pale or mid pale brown or olivaceous brown, distinctly and densely echinulate, 1 - 5-(commonly 2 - 4-)septate, 25 - 55 × 8 - 17(mostly 40 - 50 × 12 - 15)μm.

Fig. 269 *Asperisporium* sp.
Conidia solitary, dry, acropleurogenous, ellipsoidal, fusiform, pyriform, clavate or obclavate, hyaline to brown or olivaceous brown, smooth or verrucose, with 0 - 3 septate.

Fig. 270 *Torula herbarum f. quaternella*
The conidia are smoother, almost all 1 - 3-(mostly 2-) septate and 10 - 17 × 5 - 7μm. This is the common form in the tropics.

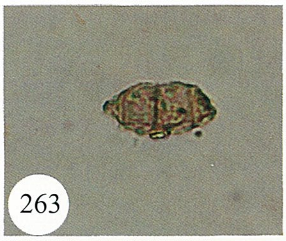
Fig. 271 *Leptosphaeria michotii*
Ascospores biseriate, cylindrical, light brown to brown, 2-septate (very occasionally 3), constricted at the lower septum giving the cell below an obovate shape, minutely verruculose when mature, 14 - 23 × 3. 5 - 6μm.

Fig. 272 *Cladosporium spongiosum*
Conidia in simple or branched chains, cylindrical, ellipsoidal or subglobose, rather pale golden brown, smooth or minutely verruculose, 0 - 5-(commonly 3-)septate, 5 - 40 × 2. 5 - 7μm, septa thick, dark brown.

Fig. 273 *Acantharia chaetomoides*
Ascospores broadly clavate to elliptical, pale brown, 21 - 26 × 9 - 13μm, rounded at the upper end and pointed at the basal end.

Fig. 274, 275 and 276 *Didymosphaeria pustulata*
Ascospores fusiform, both ends are obtuse, 25 - 30μm long, up to 6μm wide, smooth, hyaline to brown, slightly curved.

Fig. 277 *Herpotrichia schiedermayeriana*
Ascospores straight or slightly curved, at first hyaline and 1 septate, later becoming brown and 3 septate, fusoid elongate, slightly constricted in the median septum, with hyaline appendages at each end of the spore, 26 - 48 × 4 - 11μm.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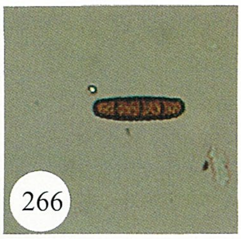
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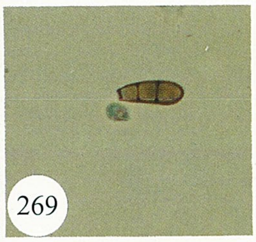
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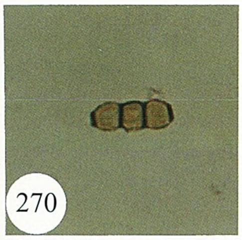
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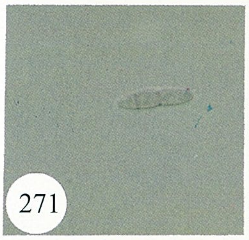
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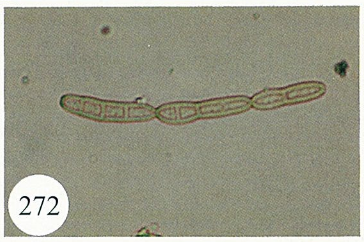
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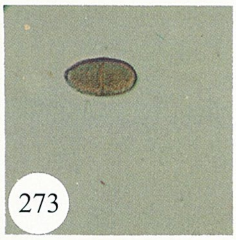
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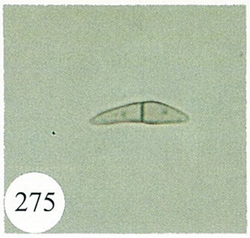
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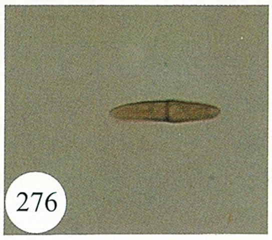
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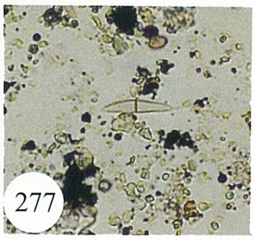
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Fig. 278 and 280 *Botryodiplodia* sp.
Conidia dark and 2-celled at maturity, ovoid to elongate.

Fig. 279 *Coleroa* sp.
Ascospores slightly clavate, grey-green, with 1-septate, cells unequal.

Fig. 281 *Prillieuxina* sp.
Ascospores long ellipsoid to obovoid, 2-celled, upper cell broader, ends obtuse, brown, smooth.

Fig. 282 and 285 *Acantharia aterrima*
Ascospores elliptical, septate in the middle, constricted at the septum, smooth, brown, 24 - 29 × 10 - 14μm.

Fig. 283 *Pyricularia* sp.
Conidia obpyriform to nearly ellipsoid, attached at the border end; hyaline, 2- to 3-celled.

Fig. 284 *Herpotrichia erythrinae*
Ascospores rounded ends, straight or curved, 1 septate and hyaline at first, later becoming 3-septate and brown, constricted at the median septum 20 - 26 × 5 - 7μm.

Fig. 286 *Lophiostoma inaequalis*
Ascospores fusiform, supra medium 1-septate, pale brown, constricted at septa, 22 - 32 × 5 - 6μm, with hyaline gelatinous pod at both ends.

Fig. 287 *Nectria* sp.
Ascospoes 2-celled, ellipsoid to long fusiform, hyaline to brownish, smooth, with longitudinally striate.

Fig. 288 *Nectria haematococca*
Ascospores 2 celled, ellipsoid to long fusiform, hyaline to brownish, smooth, mature ascospores with striations.

Fig. 289 *Lophiostoma* sp.
Ascospores fusiform, 24 - 28 × 5 - 7μm, slightly constricted at septa, commonly only 1-septate but said to develop up to five septa, brown.

Fig. 290 *Lophiostoma fuckelii* var. *pulveracea*
Ascospores 16-20(-22) × 3.4-5(-6)μm, 1-septate, hyaline, few old spores 3-septate and light brown.

Fig. 291 *Puccinia arachidis*
Urediospores ellipsoidal, 22 - 30 × 18 - 22μm; wall sienna, finely echinulate, 1. 5 - 2μm thick.

Fig. 292 *Thielavia setosa*
Ascospores diplostichous, hyaline to pale brown, later brown to dark brown, elliptical, broadly elliptical or fusiform, (17. 5-)20 - 26(-27. 5) × 10 - 13(-15)μm, smooth, with germ pores(1. 5 - 2μm diam.) at the both sides, somewhat abruptly.

Fig. 293 *Xylaria tabacina*
Ascospores fusiform, inequilateral, smooth, blackish brown, 21. 0 - 24. 2 × 6. 5 – 8.1μm.

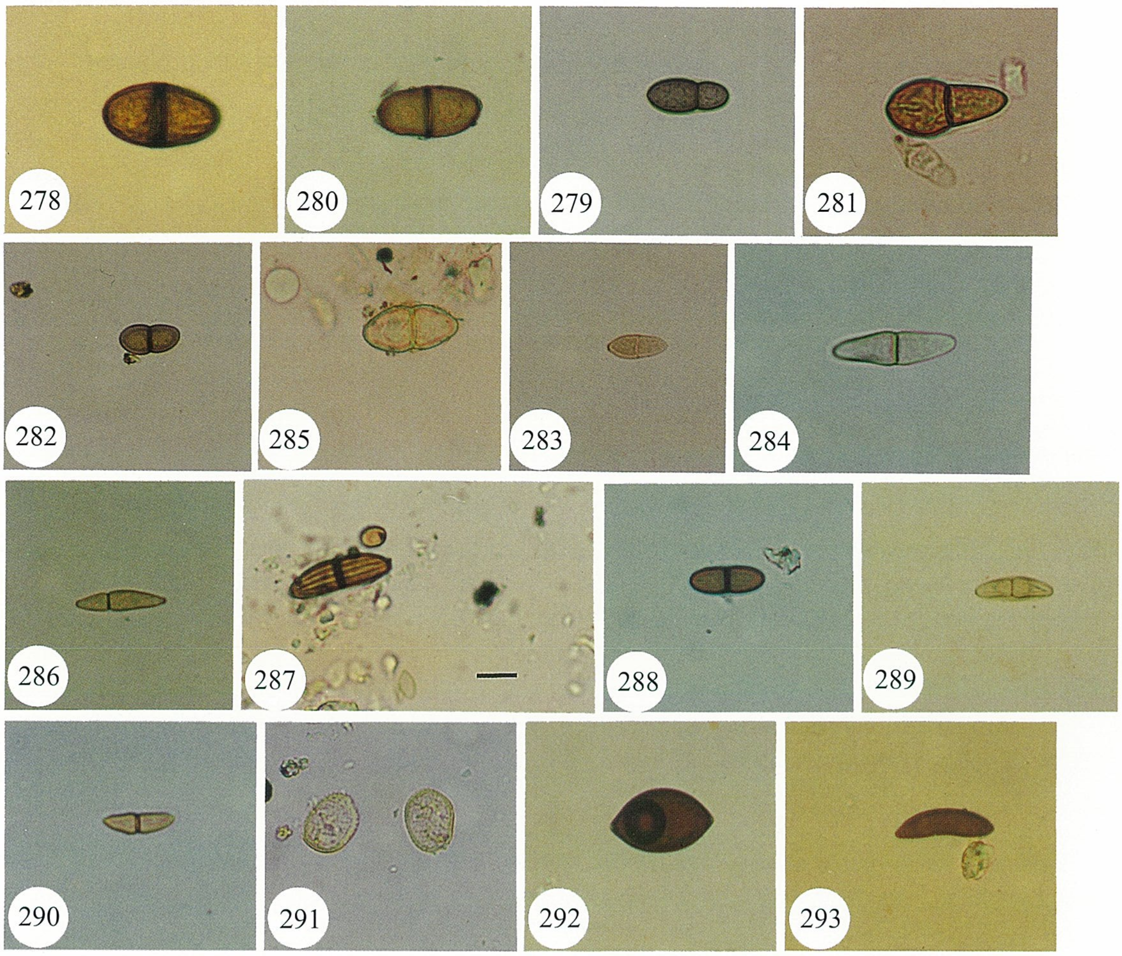
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Fig. 294 *Puccinia sorghi*
Urediospores spherical or ellipsoidal, 24 - 29 × 22 - 29μm; wall amber, minutely echinulate, 1. 5 - 2μm thick; pores 3 - 4, equatorial.

Fig. 295 *Peronospora chlorae*
Conidia ellipsoid to ovoid, colorless to pale grey, non-papillate, (16-)20(-25) × (13-)14(-17)μm, thin-walled, sometimes with a small pedicel,. germinating in water to give hyhae.

Fig. 296 *Spegazzinia tessarthra*
Conidia flattened, cruciately septate, 4 celled, smooth with short spines, 20 × 16μm.

Figj. 297 *Chlorophyllum molybdites*
Basidiospores broadly elliptical, thick walled, smooth, with a pore at apex, 8 - 10 × 6 - 7μm, with a large oil drop.

Fig. 298 *Choanephora cucurbitarum*
Conidia pale brown, ellipsoid to ovoid, 18 - 24 × 9 - 12μm, striate between both ends on surface, sometimes without striate, with about 10 appendages at two or three ends, hyaline, filiform.

Fig. 299 *Cerebella* sp.
Conidia variable in shape, transversely, obliquely and longitudinal septate, constricted at the septa, smooth, brwon or dark brown.

Fig. 300, 303 and 307 *Ulocladium chlamydosporum*
Conidia obovoid or ellipsoidal, golden brown, smooth, with 2 - 7 transverse and several longitudinal and oblique septa, 15 - 50 × 8 - 17μm.

Fig. 301 *Cosmarium* sp.
Algae, in fresh water. Cells deeply constricted in the middle, sinus linearly closed but open at the extremity; semicells trapezoid, lateral margins with bigranulate crenulations.

Fig. 302 *Ulocladium botrytis*
Conidia solitary, usually broadly ellipsoidal or obovoid, frequently with a minute projecting hilum, golden brown, closely verruculose or verrucose, with 1 - 3(most commonly 3) transverse and 1 or more longitudinal septa, 13 - 30(most commonly 14 - 24) × 6 - 19(most commonly 9 - 15)μm, septation rarely cruciate.

Fig. 304 *Gloniopsis* sp.
Ascospores dictyosporous, fusiform, oblong ellipsoidal to cylindrical, hyaline or yellowish, often with a thin gelatinous sheath.

Fig. 305 *Berlesiella nigerrima*
Ascospores biseriate or irregularly arranged, somewhat clavate, 15 - 22 × 5 - 6μm, with up to five cross septa and a longitudinal one, light olive-gray.

Fig. 306 *Elsinoe phaseoli*
Ascospores oblong elliptical, basal part sometimes more obtuse than the apical part, hyaline or pale yellow, transversely 3 septate, but one of the central cells may become longitudinally septate, somewhat constricted at the median septum, 13 - 15 × 5 - 6μm.

Fig. 308 *Alternaria* sp.
Conidia catenate or solitary, dry, typically ovoid or obclavate, often rostrate, pale or mid olivaceous brown, or brown, smooth or verrucose, with transverse and frequently also oblique or longtiudinal septa.

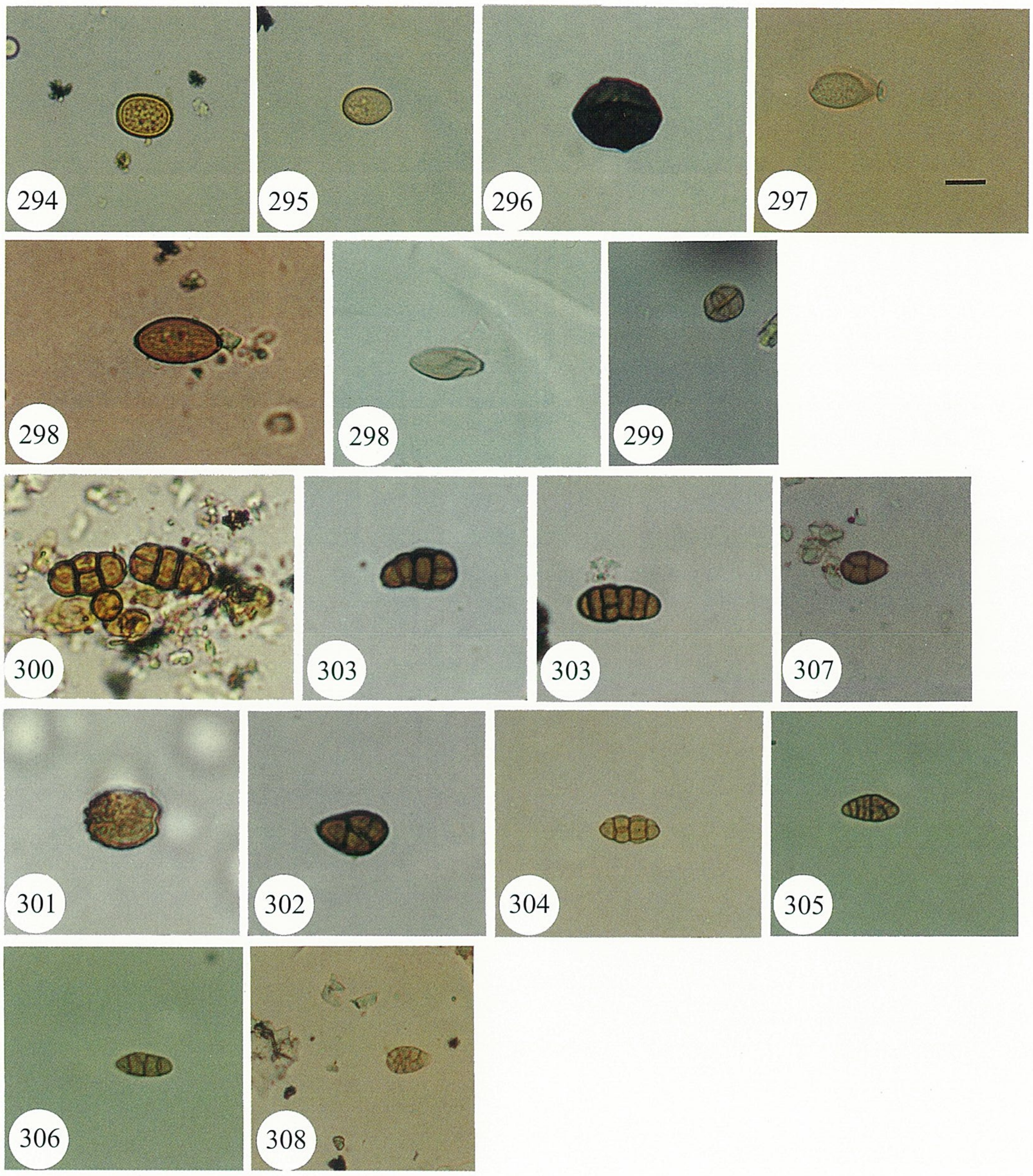
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Fig. 309 *Leptosphaeria eustomoides*
Ascospores straight or slightly curved 18 - 25 × 4 - 5. 5μm, 3-septate, the second cell from the top slightly enlarged, pale yellowish-brown.

Fig. 310 *Cochliobolus geniculatus*
Conidia acropleurogenous, usually curved, often geniculate, almost always 4 septate, the end cells subhyaline or very pale brown, intermediate cells brown to dark brown, the central cell usually darkest and swollen, 18 - 48 × 18 - 14μm.

Fig. 311 *Torula herbarum*
Conidia straight or slightly curved, more or less cylindrical, rounded at the ends, pale olive to brown, verruculose or finely echinulate, 3 - 10-(mostly 4 - 5-)septate, constricted at the septa, 20 - 70(29) × 5 - 9(7)μm.

Fig. 312 *Litschaueria corticiorum*
Ascospores ellipsoid or ellipsoid-fusiform, straight or slightly curved, 10 - 17 × 4 - 6μm, smooth, becoming 3-septate when mature, median cells brown, end cells hyaline or very pale brown.

Fig. 313 *Savoryella* sp.
Ascospores broadly globose, 24 - 33 × 10 - 13μm, 4-celled, with brown median cells and pale end cells.

Fig. 314 and 316 *Cacumisporium capitulatum*
Conidia mostly slightly curved, 3-septate, becoming brown with the end cells paler than the middle ones, 15 - 22 × 4. 5 - 5μm.

Fig. 315 *Brachysporiella gayana*
Conidia obovoid or pyriform, 4-celled, dark brown, truncate at the base, 20 - 38×12 - 20μm.

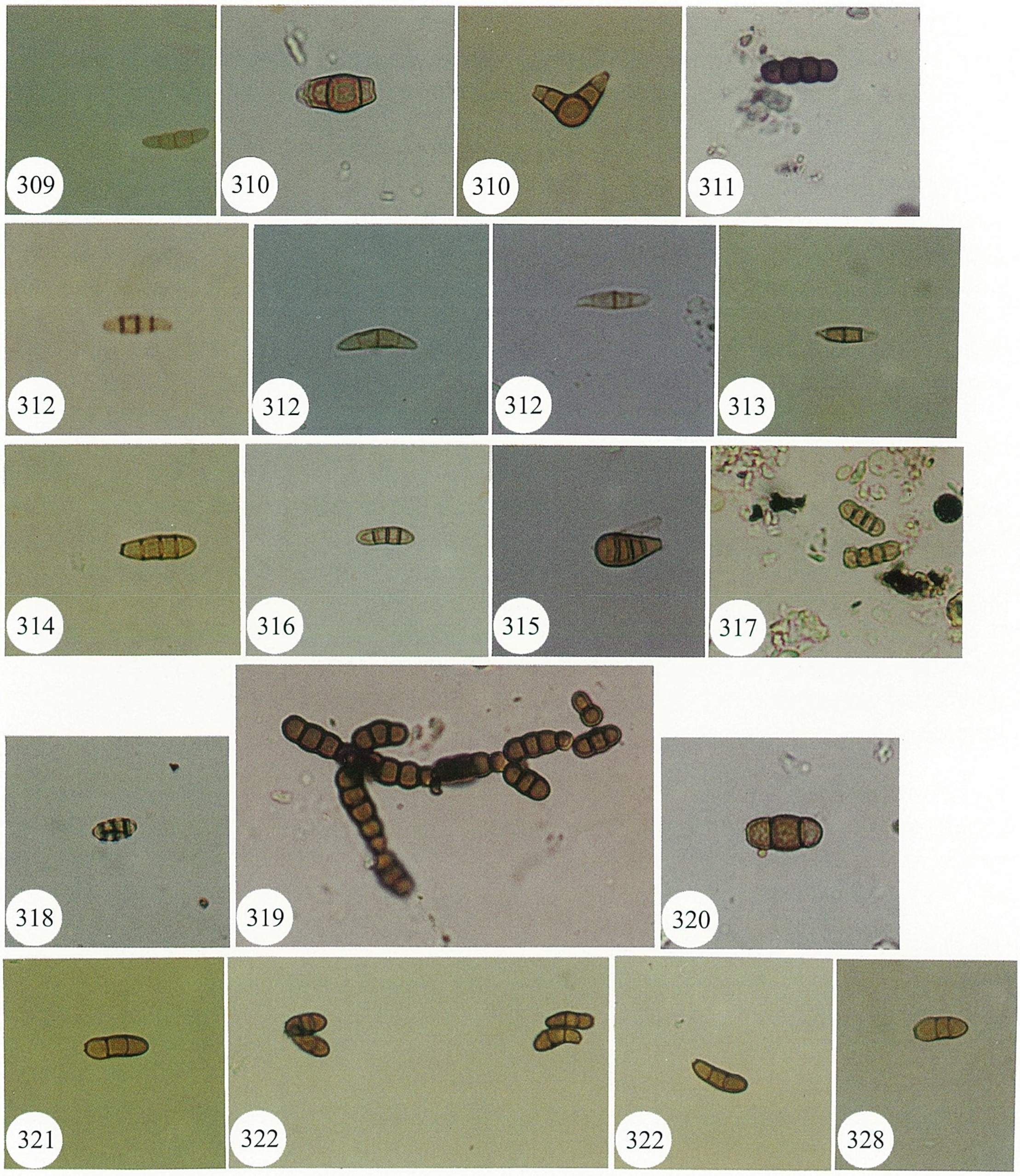
Fig. 317 *Torula berbarum f. quaternella*
The conidia are smoother, almost all 1 - 3-(mostly 2-) septate and 10 - 17 × 5 - 7μm. This is the common form in the tropics.

Fig. 318 *Thyridium vestitum*
Ascospores broadly elliptical, 3 - 5-septate, slightly constricted at the septa, with 1 - 2 longitudinal septa in each cell, occasionally oblique.

Fig. 319 *Torula* sp.
Conidia dry, in simple or branched chains arising from the surface of the upper half of the very characteristic conidiogenous cells, cylindrical with rounded ends, ellipsoidal or subspherical, brown or olivaceous brown, smooth, verruculose or echinulate, with 0, 1 or several transverse septa, usually strongly constricted at the septra. The terminal cell of a multiseptate conidium is frequently a conidiogenous cell.

Fig. 320 *Trichocladium* sp.
Conidia (aleuriospores) dark, mostly 2- to several-celled, ovoid to ellipsoid to clavate.

Fig. 321, 322 and 328 *Gonatophragmium mori*
Conidia cylindrical to clavate, often slightly curved, pale brown, thin-walled, smooth, wide spread in tropical countries.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